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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

JOHNNY MARTINEZ et al.,

Defendants.

No. CR 8:22-00034 (A)-FWS-4

GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION TO
DEFENDANT ROBERT MARTINEZ'S MOTION
FOR ORDER DISMISSING INDICTMENT
WITH PREJUDICE DUE TO GOVERNMENT'S
FAILURE TO FUND CJA DEFENSE (DKT
No. 2063)

Hearing Date: November 20, 2025
Hearing Time: 2:30 p.m.
Location: Courtroom of the
Hon. Fred W.
Slaughter

1 Plaintiff United States of America, by and through its counsel
2 of record, the First United States Attorney for the Central District
3 of California and Assistant United States Attorneys Gregory S. Scally
4 and Gregory W. Staples, and United States Department of Justice Trial
5 Attorneys Christopher Matthews and Grace Bowen, hereby files its
6 Opposition to Defendant Robert Martinez's Motion for Order Dismissing
7 Indictment With Prejudice Due to Government's Failure to Fund CJA
8 Defense.

9 This Opposition is based upon the attached memorandum of points
10 and authorities, the files and records in this case, and such further
11 evidence and argument as the Court may permit.

12 Dated: November 7, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

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17 /s/
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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

Defendant ROBERT MARTINEZ ("defendant") moves to dismiss the charges pending against him in the Indictment and First Superseding Indictment ("FSI") on the grounds that the lapse in funding to compensate defense counsel appointed under the Criminal Justice Act ("CJA") amounts to a violation of the right to counsel established by the Sixth Amendment ("Motion" or "Mot.") There is no dispute that defendant has been, is and remains represented, and the Motion does not identify any way in which the representation has been impaired by the funding lapse. Accordingly, there is no Sixth Amendment violation. Indeed, because his appointed counsel's compensation is not being denied but only delayed, there is no CJA violation, either. And even if there were some violation, the appropriate remedy would be a continuance - not the unprecedented remedy of dismissal with prejudice that defendant requests.

Defendant's Motion to dismiss should be denied.

II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

Defendant is charged in the following counts of the FSI:

- Count One, alleging a violation of RICO Conspiracy, 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d);
- Count Seven, alleging a violation of VICAR Attempted Murder and Assault with a Dangerous Weapon, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1959(a)(5), (a)(3), 2(a), in connection with the shooting of Gregory Munoz;
- Count Eight, alleging a violation of Using and Carrying a Firearm During and in Relation to, and Possession of a Firearm in Furtherance of, a Crime of Violence, and Brandish

1 and Discharge of a Firearm, in violation of 18 U.S.C.

2 §§ 924(c)(1)(A)(i)-(iii), 2(a), also based on the shooting of
3 Gregory Munoz; and

- 4 - Count Fifteen, alleging a violation of VICAR Attempted Murder
5 and Assault with a Dangerous Weapon, in violation of 18
6 U.S.C. §§ 1959(a)(5), (a)(3), 2(a), based on an attack on
7 Michael Cooper inside a jail facility.

8 (Dkt. No. 25.)

9 Defendant made his initial appearance on May 4, 2022. (Dkt. No.
10 158.) Current counsel was appointed under the CJA on that date.
11 (*Id.*) Defendant has frequently requested that the date for his trial,
12 originally set for June 2022, be continued. (See, e.g., Dkt. Nos.
13 223, 589 (referring to stipulation filed on March 10, 2023), 1236,
14 1585, 2048.). Defendant's trial, along with that of seven co-
15 defendants, is currently set for August 4, 2026. (Dkt. No. 2049.)

16 **III. ARGUMENT: DEFENDANT FAILS TO IDENTIFY ANY VIOLATION -**
17 **CONSTITUTIONAL OR STATUTORY - THAT WOULD BE A BASIS FOR**
DISMISSING THE INDICTMENT

18 In his Motion, defendant argues that CJA attorneys have been
19 "working without compensation since early July 2025" and this
20 "funding crisis," when "combined with an ongoing shutdown of the
21 federal government that has no end in sight" warrants dismissal of
22 the charges against him with prejudice. (Mot. at 5.¹) Defendant
23 contends that the government has violated the CJA, whose provisions
24 are "a core underpinning of the statute's embrace of Sixth Amendment
25 principles under *Gideon* [*v. Wainwright*, 372 U.S. 335 (1963)]" (Mot.
26 at 12), and the "constitutional ramifications of the government's
27

28 ¹ The page numbers refer to the page numbers in the headers
applied by PACER to the filed document.

1 violation of the CJA extend into the realm of structural error" (Mot.
2 at 13).

3 As explained more fully below, the lapse in CJA funding does not
4 create a violation of the Sixth Amendment, much less a violation so
5 severe as to constitute structural error.

6 **A. The lapse in CJA funding does not violate the Sixth**
7 **Amendment**

8 The Sixth Amendment does not require that court-appointed
9 counsel be compensated. *Gideon v. Wainwright*, 372 U.S. 335 (1963),
10 establishes that indigent defendants have a right to court-appointed
11 counsel, and *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668 (1984), mandates
12 that defendants receive effective assistance of counsel. However,
13 there is nothing in the Constitution, and nothing in *Gideon*,
14 *Strickland*, or their progeny, requiring that counsel receive
15 compensation for representing an indigent criminal defendant.

16 Indeed, numerous federal courts have repeatedly held that court-
17 appointed counsel do not have any constitutional right to
18 compensation. See, e.g., *Scheehle v. Justs. of Supreme Ct. of Ariz.*,
19 508 F.3d 887, 894-95 (9th Cir. 2007) ("The position that any
20 imposition on an attorney's time must be compensated is foreclosed by
21 our prior opinions." (cleaned up); see also *United States v. Vasquez*,
22 2:25-CR-00135-WBS, Eastern District of California (opinion attached
23 as Exhibit A) (collecting cases). In *United States v. Dillon*, the
24 Ninth Circuit held that there was "an obligation on the part of the
25 legal profession to represent indigents upon court order, without
26 compensation." 346 F.2d 633, 635 (9th Cir. 1965), cert. denied, 382
27 U.S. 978 (1966); see also *Vasquez*, Ex. A (summarizing further case
28

1 law to the effect that there is no constitutional right to
2 compensation in these circumstances).

3 Here, defendant has been and continues to be represented by
4 counsel. True, counsel's compensation has been delayed by the lapse
5 in CJA funding. But such a delay does not change the fact that
6 defendant remains represented. Indeed, the Ninth Circuit maintains a
7 presumption that a lawyer "will subordinate his pecuniary interests
8 and honor his primary professional responsibility to his clients in
9 the matter at hand." *United States v. Walter-Eze*, 869 F.3d 891, 902
10 (9th Cir. 2017). There is no reason to believe that counsel here has
11 violated his obligation to follow this professional responsibility.
12 Nor has counsel stated, in a declaration or otherwise, that he will
13 violate his ethical obligations to his client and refuse to continue
14 to represent his client unless he is paid immediately.

15 Defendant's Motion implies that defendant has experienced a
16 "complete deprivation of counsel," which defendant then equates to
17 structural error. (See Mot. at 14.) But nothing about the
18 circumstances here amounts to a deprivation of counsel, complete or
19 otherwise, let alone structural error. Indeed, defendant's Motion
20 does not identify any way in which the lapse in CJA funding has
21 adversely affected counsel's representation of defendant.

22 The cases cited by defendant do not compel - or even suggest - a
23 different result. *Gideon v. Wainwright* provides a defendant with the
24 right to counsel, which this defendant has. 372 U.S. 335 (1963).²

26
27 ² In a distinction that does not matter here, *Gideon* actually
28 provided for the right to counsel in state courts, whereas an earlier
decision provided for the right to counsel in federal court. See
Gideon, 372 U.S. at 340, n.3 (citing *Johnson v. Zerbst*, 304 U.S. 458
(1938)).

1 *Arizona v. Fulminante's* recognition of the structural error present
2 in the "total deprivation of the right to counsel at trial," where
3 "the criminal trial cannot reliably serve its function as a vehicle
4 for determination of guilt or innocence," bears no relation to the
5 instant case, where defendant has been zealously represented for more
6 than three years and will be represented at his trial next August.
7 499 U.S. 279, 309, 310 (1991). *King v. Soto* merely discusses
8 *Fulminante* in the context of other alleged trial errors. 2017 WL
9 2404982, *5-*6 (N.D. Cal. June 2, 2017). And in *Knoller v. Miller*,
10 the district court merely distinguished *Fulminante* on the grounds
11 that "limiting an attorney's role or ability to object during a
12 portion of the closing argument" does not amount to structural error
13 where it is "essentially irrelevant" because it does not involve the
14 absence of counsel for a criminal defendant "from *beginning to end*."
15 2014 WL 3107770, *13 (N.D. Cal. July 3, 2014) (emphasis in original).
16 Here, there has been *no* absence of counsel whatsoever.

17 Moreover, even if a delay in paying counsel somehow amounted to
18 a deprivation of the right to counsel for a defendant who was
19 nonetheless represented, it would not rise to the level of structural
20 error. Even greater denials or absences of counsel have been held to
21 not amount to structural error. See, e.g., *Coleman v. Alabama*, 399
22 U.S. 1, 10-11 (1970) (counsel's absence during preliminary hearing
23 subject to harmless error analysis); *Pizzuto v. Arave*, 280 F.3d 949,
24 969 (9th Cir. 2002) (counsel's absence during pre-sentence interview
25 after capital murder trial harmless error because ample independent
26 evidence of defendant's lack of remorse existed); *Siverson v.*
27 *O'Leary*, 764 F.2d 1208, 1219-20 (7th Cir. 1985) (counsel's absence
28 during jury deliberations and return of verdict harmless error

1 because, though counsel missed opportunity to poll jurors, nothing in
2 record implied verdict irregularity that may have been revealed by
3 poll); *Sweeney v. United States*, 766 F.3d 857, 861 (8th Cir. 2014)
4 (counsel's absence for 3 minutes during witness testimony harmless
5 error because witness revealed nothing new and counsel was still able
6 to effectively cross-examine); *United States v. Lott*, 433 F.3d 718,
7 723 (10th Cir. 2006) (counsel's absence from evidentiary hearing
8 harmless error because it did not result in "loss of any identified
9 right").

10 **B. Any delay in counsel's receipt of compensation under the**
11 **CJA does not amount to a violation of the CJA, much less a**
violation of the Sixth Amendment or Structural Error

12 Defendant's Motion is premised on the government's alleged
13 "failure to fund CJA defense" in violation of the CJA. (Mot. at 16.)
14 But there has never been a denial of funding - funding has just been
15 delayed.³ As the Central District of California states on its
16 website, "CJA panel attorneys ... will remain in a non-pay status
17 until appropriations are restored." Notice from the Central District
18 of California, [https://www.cacd.uscourts.gov/news/notice-central-](https://www.cacd.uscourts.gov/news/notice-central-district-california)
19 [district-california](https://www.cacd.uscourts.gov/news/notice-central-district-california) (last visited Oct. 20, 2025) (emphasis added).
20 The Notice continues: "CJA attorneys should continue to submit
21 vouchers for payment," and further states that "[t]he vouchers ...
22 will be given priority once the Judiciary receives funding." *Id.*;
23 see also *United States Courts: Defender Services, CJA Panel Attorney*

25 ³ Defendant attempts to avoid this fact by asserting that the
26 lapse must be viewed in "combin[ation] with an on-going shutdown of
27 the federal government that has no end in sight" and arguing that
28 "the impact of nonpayment, coupled with the lack of foreseeable
resolution, has risen to the level of deprivation of counsel." (Mot.
at 5, 15.) This hyperbole ignores that fact that all prior
government shutdowns have been resolved.

1 *Funds Information FY 2025* (updated Oct. 6, 2025),
2 [https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/defender-services/cja-](https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/defender-services/cja-panel-attorney-funds-information-fy-2025)
3 [panel-attorney-funds-information-fy-2025](https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/defender-services/cja-panel-attorney-funds-information-fy-2025) (last visited Oct. 20, 2025)
4 (providing that attorney payments are deferred). Accordingly, once
5 Congress funds the government, CJA-appointed counsel will be entitled
6 to receive their reimbursements. Contrary to defendant's claim,
7 then, there is no "statutory violation of the CJA." (See Mot. at
8 12.)

9 Additionally, CJA-appointed counsel typically submit vouchers
10 requesting reimbursement following the conclusion of their
11 representation. This case has not concluded, and the government has
12 no information as to whether counsel has yet submitted any vouchers.
13 Moreover, it is the court, not the government, that determines
14 whether, how much, and when the attorney shall be paid. See *United*
15 *States v. Feldman*, 788 F.2d 625, 626 (9th Cir. 1986). Thus,
16 according to typical practice, in this case, counsel for defendant
17 would not have received payment by now anyway, and given who
18 determines the timing of such payment, the "government" can by no
19 means be said to be a "singular entity that speaks with one voice"
20 such that the Department of Justice is lumped in with separate
21 branches of government and deemed on that basis to have violated the
22 CJA. (See Mot. at 12.) In sum, the case against defendant is
23 ongoing, and defendant has identified no actual denial of
24 compensation to his attorney warranting a remedy of any sort, let
25 alone the drastic remedy of dismissal.

1 **C. Even if defendant could establish a violation of his**
2 **rights, dismissal would not be proper**

3 As explained above, defendant has not established any violation
4 of his rights - statutory, constitutional, or otherwise. But even
5 assuming *arguendo* that the lapse in funding resulted in a cognizable
6 violation of defendant's rights,⁴ dismissal would not be the proper
7 remedy.

8 If defense counsel could articulate specific derogations of his
9 ability to adequately represent defendant in the upcoming trial due
10 to a lack of currently available CJA funds, the remedy might be a
11 continuance of the trial date.⁵ *Cf. United States v. Abpikar*, 583
12 Fed. Appx. 780, 781 (9th Cir. 2014) (no speedy trial violation where
13 continuance was based on the fact that relatively new counsel was
14 still receiving discovery and needed more time to prepare). But
15 here, even this remedy is unnecessary, given that defendant has
16 failed to point to any way the lack of CJA funds has impeded his
17 defense. *Cf. United States v. Rosalez-Lopez*, 617 F.2d 1349, 1356 (9th

18
19 ⁴ To the extent defense counsel believes his own rights are
20 being violated by the payment delays, his remedy is withdrawal from
21 the representation, although a motion to withdraw under these
22 circumstances would be unlikely to succeed as "[n]on-payment of legal
23 fees, without more, is not usually a sufficient basis to permit an
attorney to withdraw from representation." *United States v. Vilar*,
731 F.3d 255, 257 (2d Cir. 2013). Any claim based simply on a delay
in payment to counsel, *i.e.*, a claim shorn of any Sixth Amendment
trappings, cannot be brought by defendant, who would lack standing.

24 ⁵ Defendant cannot complain that, if he could establish a
25 violation of his rights, remedying such violation through a
26 continuance would mean violating his right to a Speedy Trial.
27 Defendant has already stipulated to continuances of the trial
28 totaling approximately four years. It would be well within the
Court's discretion to find that a short further continuance was
excludable time because, where such a continuance was granted to
allow defense counsel to obtain and use CJA funds in specific,
identifiable ways to assist in establishing a defense, the ends of
justice would outweigh the best interest of the public and the
defendant in a speedy trial. 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h)(7)(A).

1 Cir. 1980) (failure to provide CJA funds for transcript of pretrial
2 suppression hearing was harmless because lack of hearing transcript
3 did not prejudice ability of the defense to cross-examine effectively
4 and thereby present an adequate defense at trial).

5 Dismissal of the indictment, as defendant requests, is
6 unwarranted. To begin with, the standard governing dismissal of
7 indictments is simply not met here. "A district court may dismiss an
8 indictment under its inherent supervisory powers (1) to implement a
9 remedy for the violation of a recognized statutory or constitutional
10 right; (2) to preserve judicial integrity by ensuring that a
11 conviction rests on appropriate considerations validly before a jury;
12 and (3) to deter future illegal conduct." *United States v. Bundy*,
13 968 F.3d 1019, 1030 (9th Cir. 2020) (citation and quotation marks
14 omitted). Here, none of these prerequisites is met. First, as stated
15 above, there is no "recognized statutory or constitutional right"
16 that has been violated that requires implementation of a remedy.
17 Second, the deferral of CJA funding does not implicate what
18 considerations are before a jury. And third, there is no "illegal
19 conduct" by the government to deter here.

20 Defendant invokes a dismissal purpose wholly absent from the
21 law: to "send a loud message to those who hold the purse strings in
22 Washington, D.C." (Mot. at 16.) None of a district court's inherent
23 supervisory powers to dismiss an indictment may be used to achieve
24 such a purpose. The reasons for the limitations on the district
25 court's authority to dismiss indictments under its inherent
26 supervisory powers are clear: "Dismissal of an indictment with
27 prejudice necessarily implicates separation-of-powers principles."
28 *United States v. Isgro*, 974 F.2d 1091, 1097 (9th Cir. 1992). "Such

1 dismissal exercised under the guise of 'supervisory power' is
2 impermissible absent 'a clear basis in fact and law for doing so.'"
3 *Id.* Defendant presents no such basis in fact and law here.

4 **IV. ADDITIONAL DEFENDANTS' JOINDERS**

5 Defendants AGUIRRE (ECF 2079), ORTIZ (ECF 2080), VALENZUELA (ECF
6 2082), MUNOZ (ECF 2083), CORDOVA (ECF 2084), VASQUEZ (2085), and
7 JOHNNY MARTINEZ (ECF 2086) have all joined defendant's motion. None
8 of them articulate any meaningful impairment to their defense, let
9 alone one that would warrant dismissal, and every argument above
10 applies to each defendant who has joined.

11 **V. CONCLUSION**

12 For the foregoing reasons, the government respectfully requests
13 that this Court deny defendant's Motion to dismiss the charges
14 pending against him, and to deny the motions for dismissal of their
15 charges lodged by each of the joining defendants.